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OTHER COUNTRIES
Dec. 6, 1957

COLOMBIA

COLOMBIAN URANIUM--The private Colombian corporation, "Compania Minera, de Uranio, Sociedad Anonima," which was formed with a capital of 4 million pesos exploit radioactive substances, will export 50 tons of uranium ore monthly to the United States for processing. The corporation received exploitation concessions from the Rojas Pinilla government, and owns uranium deposits in the department of Santander. (Bogota, AFP, Dec. 5, 1957 2310 GMT--W)

GUATEMALA

REVOLUTIONARY PARTY--The Guatemalan Revolutionary Party (Partido Revolucionario) was on Dec. 5 officially inscribed in the registry of the National Election Tribunal. This action establishes the party as an institution which enjoys public rights to participate in Guatemala's political activities. The tribunal's action was based on the provisions of article 13 of the electoral law, and article 23 of the constitution. (TGWB Guatemala City /Official/, Dec. 6, 1957, 0530 GMT--W)

MARIO MENDEZ MONTENEGRO will be the candidate of the Partido Revolucionario in Guatemala. The Election Tribunal's registration of this party will cause anxiety among North American circles, which virtually asked the U.S. Government to directly intervene to keep the party from being recognized. (LRX Buenos Aires, Dec. 6, 1957, 0200 GMT--W)

RAILROAD SITUATION--Military advocate Col. Carlos (Acuzol?), was sworn in on Dec. 5 as the new interventor for the international Central American railroads, replacing Col. (J. Antonio Estrada Palacios?). The government simultaneously instructed Colonel (Acuzol?) to see to it that the railroad workers who struck the week before were paid their usual wages. The government explained that this action was taken to prevent the labor union problem from causing chaos in the country, because it would hurt the national interests. (TGWB Guatemala City /Official/, Dec. 6, 1957, 0530 GMT--W)

HONDURAS

EXECUTIVE POWER REFORM--On Dec. 4 the Honduran National Assembly approved in the third debate the constitutional chapter referring to the organization and attributes of the executive power and to the cabinet ministers. According to the new provisions, the President of the Republic will be elected directly by the people by a simple majority of votes. The election will be proclaimed by the National Election Council (Consejo Nacional de Elecciones) or, in its absence, by the national Congress. In the event that the President is absent or incapacitated, the system of casting ballots (sistema de sorteo) has been established to replace him. Therefore, the office of Vice President has been abolished, and the attempts of various sectors to install a person of their choice in this post in the government of Dr. Villeda Morales have failed. (HON, Dec. 11, 1957, 1125 GMT--W)